



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ELEMENTS OF COMET *e*, 1896.

BY W. J. HUSSEY.

This comet was discovered August 31st by Mr. SPERRA, of Randolph, Ohio, and was announced by Mr. WILLIAM R. BROOKS, of Geneva, New York, on September 4th. It was then situated above and near the end of the handle of the Big Dipper in the constellation *Ursa Major*. Its motion was southeasterly, through a region filled with nebulae, many of which are brighter than the comet. On this account the comet could only be recognized by its motion. From my observations of September 6th, 8th and 11th, I have computed the following elements of its orbit:

$$\begin{array}{l} T = \text{July } 10.41828 \text{ G. M. T.} \\ \omega = 40^{\circ} 17' 38''.0 \\ \Omega = 150 \quad 59 \quad 47 \quad .1 \\ \pi = 191 \quad 17 \quad 25 \quad .1 \\ i = 88 \quad 24 \quad 46 \quad .4 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} T \\ \omega \\ \Omega \\ \pi \\ i \end{array}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Mean Equinox} \\ 1896.0 \end{array}$$

$$\log q = 0.055430$$

Residuals for the middle place:

$$\Delta \lambda \cos \beta = + 0''.3; \Delta \beta = + 0''.8.$$

It will be seen that the comet is already long past perihelion, and for an object so faint and diffuse, it cannot remain visible very long.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., September 16, 1896.